

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 25. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, 70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-1f

SHAD, HERRINGS & WHISKY,

For sale by D. BRADFORD, On Cheapside.

Lexington, January 16. 3

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Williamson & McKinney,

ARE REQUESTED to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-1f

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS. November 11, 1814. 46

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street, opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22 feet on Water street, running back half the distance from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.

11-1f March 13, 1815.

COTTON & COTTON.

6000 lbs. prime Green Cotton, 6000 Carolina long staple Cotton, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY J. P. SCHATZELL.

14th April, 1815. 16-1f

COTTON YARN, Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of JOHN JONES.

Water-street, Lexington. 34

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-1f Lexington, November 20.

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Circuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts. He will particularly attend to the collection of such monies as he may obtain judgments for when requested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lexington. April 3. 41-1f

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches in the brick shop on Lime-street, one few steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street. They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, & in the best manner. They will be always prepared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for fewer shoes.

Lexington, May 1—18

Plasterers look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the jail. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will speak for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

20

A Stocking Hosier Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will get constant employment and liberal wages, by applying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber opposite Mrs. Russell's new building.

RICH'D. E. DOWLING.

April 16, 1815. 16-

ALLEN & GRANT.

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CUT AND WROUGHT

NAILS,

Made at the Penitentiary, to be had (wholesale or retail) of DAN'L. BRADFORD.

Lexington, May 8, 1815. 16-

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Philadelphia about the first day of July next, those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book-account, will please make use of the present notice by calling at his store and discharging their respective dues previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will find their debts lodged with suitable officers for collection.

Wm. LEAVY.

May 10. 20

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-

RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,

likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry street, April 2. 40-1f

DAVID TODD has recommended the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His office is three doors below Frazer's corner towards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr. THOS. WORLAND.

12-1f March 18, 1815.

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE

BREWERY.

The subscriber will have on delivery in a few days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made arrangements with the Glass-works at Mayville for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to execute orders which may be sent from the country.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington, May 10. 20

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken for MCGALLA, GAINES & CO. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures which are peculiarly disgraceful both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-1f

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

made of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1815—45-1f

LEXINGTON

White Lead Manufactory.

THE President and Directors of the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Company, have the pleasure of informing the public, that the works of the Company are in complete and successful operation in the manufacturing of Dry White Lead, which they warrant unmixed with Whiting, or any other substance whatever, and pledge themselves that the quality in every respect is, and shall continue to be, superior to any imported from Europe.

They also will in a few weeks be prepared to manufacture White Lead ground in Oil, Red Lead, Litharge, Patent Yellow, and Sugar of Lead. From the abilities of Mr. Turner, their manager, in every branch of the business, the Company feel confident of being able to supersede the necessity of the importation from abroad of those articles.—Orders from the Western, Southern, and Eastern Merchants, are respectfully solicited.

LEXINGTON, December 6, 1813. 49-1f

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenderers their grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommending her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

TERMS as usual.

LEXINGTON, March 11, 1815.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

LEXINGTON, June 25, 1814.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c. OF THE BEST QUALITIES,

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

LEXINGTON, February 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of LOWRY & SHAW was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any claim for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY. HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

The Co-partnership

Of LOWRY & SHAW having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41 HIRAM SHAW.

LEXINGTON, May 18, 1815.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every month, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Lexington, May 1—18

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Lexington, May 1—18

Plastering & Stucco-work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG, From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches—Such as Stucco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11-1f

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of JOHN EADS.

LEXINGTON, May 1—18

For Sale

JOHN EADS.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.

10 1/

life? Why not then, "when the debt grows burdensome and cannot be discharged," grasp that gold "sponge" which "WIPES IT OUT" forever? —This, and nothing less, will save her from the bloodiest revolution that ever stained the page of history, but this never will be done, until the day of retribution itself shall arrive, and the groaning subjects of the best of kings rise in the majesty of their own strength, and "visit the sins of fathers on the heads of children, to the sixth and seventh generation."

FOREIGN.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.

TRANSACTIONS OF CONGRESS.

The Marquis Wellesley thought that an exposition of the whole arrangements at Vienna ought to be laid before the house, without leaving it to particular members to extract information by motions for papers relative to particular branches.—This was now absolutely necessary, when we are perhaps on the eve of a new war, and of being obliged to submit to all sacrifices and burdens with which the war must be attended. His Lordship then alluded to the situation which this government had assumed in these arrangements, particularly with respect to Saxony. We had, that case, he said, taken the judgment-seat, and pronounced sentence on the head of a venerable legitimate Sovereign of an ancient family, of whom, whatever might have been his errors, it might be said, that few had adopted a more wise and benignant system of Government than he had done with regard to his own subjects.

AMERICAN TREATY.

The Earl of Liverpool moved an address to the Prince Regent, approving of the Treaty of Peace concluded with America which, after some observations from Lord Stanhope, was put and carried.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. Horner gave notice, that on Wednesday evening, he would submit a motion to the House on the subject of our discomfiture at New-Orleans.

Paris, April 10.—Yesterday, after Mass, his Majesty mounted his Horse, and reviewed 20 regiments of cavalry and infantry. These troops arrived from Orleans and the left bank of Loire. After his Majesty had passed through all the ranks, amid the acclamations of the regiments, and the people who covered the Place Carrousel, the officers and soldiers formed a circle about him. The Emperor expressed himself in the following terms:

"Soldiers! I come to announce that the tri-colored standard is displayed at Toulouse, Montpellier, and the Southern Districts. The Commanders and the garrisons of Perpignan and Bayonne, have formally announced that they will pay no obedience to the orders of the Duke d'Angouleme, as the Ordinance, and this Declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which had induced me to order that the Members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that the Duke d'Angouleme be conducted to Cetee, where he shall be embarked, and that you will watch his safety and protect him from any ill treatment.

"You will only take care to secure the funds which have been carried away from the public chests, and to demand that the Duke d'Angouleme shall be obliged to restore the crown jewels, which are the property of the nation. You will at the same time make known to him, the terms of the laws of the National Assembly, which have been renewed, and that they apply to the Members of the Bourbon Family who shall enter the French territory.

"You will thank, in my name, the national guards, for the patriotism and zeal which they have displayed, and for the attachment they have shewn to me under these important circumstances.

"At the Palace of the Tuilleries, April 11, (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Paris, April 15.—Marshals Augereau, Jourdan, Brune, Oudinot, and St. Cyr took the oaths on Sunday the Emperor.

PARIS, April 10.

The army of observation upon Lille

consists of 60,000 men. It is divided into two corps commanded by count d'Erion and gen. Reille. In the magazines of the French government there are of the

new military muskets and 150,000 of other descriptions. The statement of

the levy of the national guards destined to

protect the frontiers present a total of

3,130 battalions amounting to 2,225,040 men.

ARMY 23.

The following circumstantial details are given by an officer who left Vienna the 7th inst.

Russia has organised and marching towards the Rhine 17 divisions of troops making at present under arms, (including about 6000 Cossacks) an effective force of

110,000 men. Prussia has an army of

90,000 men marching towards the Rhine, and for that part of the Low Countries in its pos-

sition.

The greatest resentment appears to exist among the Prussians, against the French—

They display a furious zeal to injure France as much as possible. As soon as the war shall have commenced, which they pretend to say will certainly take place. England, Holland, Hanover, and Hesse, will, together, have a force of about 60,000 men, in readiness to act the 15th May, under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

It is calculated that the Bavarian army that

will move towards the Rhine, will consist of

about 25,000 men. This army appears to be

extremely well organized. Considerable re-

sentment against the French is displayed

among them. It may be remarked, however,

that the French have many partisans among

those officers and soldiers, who have served

under the Emperor Napoleon. We may calcu-

late, therefore, upon many desertions.

Austria furnished Italy with 180,000 men: they ought not, however, to be estimated at

more than 120,000.

The army which Austria has upon the Rhine is estimated at 110,000 men. We know posi-

tively that they will not actually exceed

70,000. The Austrian army is not the most

animated in the contest (but among the Military nobility great resentment certainly exists)

from the disappointment they experience in

not being able to enjoy that repose which

they had calculated upon—and fear the cir-

cumstance of their being badly paid, in de-

preciated paper, upon which they suffer a loss

of 40 per cent.

Wirttemberg furnishes a body of 10,000 men of all descriptions for the advance of the allied army. The remainder of her comple-

ment is intended for the reserve.

Baden has 10,000 men, with a division of

5000 in reserve. Hesse Darmstadt has its con-

tingent ready—it consists of 4000 men.

A conference was held at Vienna the 4th

and 5th April, between the leaders of the

Alies, to form a general plan of the war. It

was determined to undertake no offensive op-

eration until every thing is prepared and all are

ready—not to give battle to the French when

commanded by the Emperor, excepting when

they are sure of being double the number op-

posed to them, in men of all descriptions,

particularly in infantry. The Duke of Wellin-

ton has formed a plan of the campaign, for all

the allies and for all the operations in gen-

eral—even for Italy. He determined, howev-

er, before he left Vienna not to develop his plan

until the allied armies are in position to com-

mitte hostilities. The Prince of Schwartzzen-

burg will have an extensive command on the Rhine. The allies are suspicious of the Swiss. They are called at Vienna the partisans of Bonaparte. The allies are afraid of the French army, but they dread, above all, that the nation will take part in the war; so much do they fear the people. The movements of the frontier departments will have great influence with them. They declare that in the campaign of France, the inhabitants alone, who were but on the point of raising, killed more of the field officers and aids des camp than they had lost in the four preceding campaigns.

PORT ST. ESPRIT, April 15.—The Duke of Angouleme has just left this for Cetee, where he will embark on board of a Swedish vessel employed for that purpose. General Radet accompanies him. The greatest precautions were necessary to preserve the life of this Prince. The people were indignant at the exactions and the impositions of all kinds practised in his name, during his ephemeral government in Languedoc.

The Duke has engaged never to enter France, or to approach within 60 leagues of its frontiers, nor to undertake any enterprise against France, and to obtain from the Count de Lille the restoration of the diamonds or the Crown.

PARIS, April 4.

Capitulation of the Duke d'Angouleme.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Monteljart, on the 9th inst. from Lieut. Gen. Grouchy states the following circumstances. The rash enterprise of Duke d'Angouleme is terminated. The tri-coloured flag floats in the South. The Duke d'Angouleme, pushed by my troops, the vanguard of which occupies Douzere, having on his rear Gen. Gilly, who had debouched by Point-Saint-Esprit, and upon his left flank the National Guards of Dauphiny, has cap-

itulated. Abandoned by all the troops of the line there remained with him only 1,500 men and six pieces of cannon. He has been conducted under a good escort to Cetee, where he will be embarded.

A subsequent account states, that the divisions of national guards, who were in the rear of the little troop of the Duke d'Angouleme would not recognize the capitulation because it had not received the approbation of Gen. Grouchy. They have stopped the Duke d'Angouleme. Gen. Grouchy has transmitted an account of this to the Emperor, and has taken his Majesty's orders.

His Majesty has written to the Gen. the following letter:

"M. Count Grouchy—the Ordinance of the King on the 6th March, and the Declaration signed at Vienna on the 13th by his Ministers, would have authorised me in treating the Duke d'Angouleme, as the Ordinance, and this Declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which had induced me to order that the Members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that the Duke d'Angouleme be conducted to Cetee, where he shall be embarked, and that you will watch his safety and protect him from any ill treatment.

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Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19.

"Peter Porcupine," in our next. Communications intended for the Kentucky Gazette, must be handed into the office on or before each Wednesday evening, or they cannot be inserted in the succeeding paper. We have attached a Letter-Box to the front door of the office, through which we would prefer receiving them.

We are authorised to state that Thomas T. Crittenden, Levi L. Todd, & James True, esqrs. will serve in the next General Assembly, if elected.

A late arrival has brought the proclamation of the King of Prussia, dated at Vienna on the 8th April, declaring war against France.—The proclamation states that Europe can enjoy no repose whilst Napoleon is emperor—Prussia will be assisted by the allied powers—and invites all the youth of Prussia above the age of 17, to join the army. The ratifications of the grand alliance, were exchanged at London on the 25th April. Wellington is said to command in chief, the allied army. Vienna heads of news, admit the offensive operations of Murat; but express their belief that he will yet join the allied powers. The Arch Duke Charles is said to be so much opposed to the renewal of war, as to decline a command in the Austrian army.—He advises the Emperor to acknowledge Napoleon, and restore his wife and son.—The Poles and Saxons, are said to shew great discontent at the arrangements of the Vienna Congress, and to have expressed their joy at the late revolution in France.

[From the Boston Palladium May 31.] We learn by the officers of the Constitution, that the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, and an American privateer, (probably the True Blooded Yankee) were blockaded in Pernambuco, (Brazil) the latter end of Jan. last by the British frigate Doris, 38, and a sloop of war. It affords us great pleasure thus to relieve the anxiety which has been long entertained respecting the safety of this interesting vessel, of which there has not before been any correct information since Sept. last.

From the Kentucky Palladium.

"Harrisburg May 20.

Gentlemen—At the request of Gen. Thomas and the greater part of the officers of the detachment of Kentucky militia, I have enclosed you a copy of the decision of the court of enquiry, convened for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the defeat on the 8th Jan. on the west bank of the Mississippi. I discover that a number of the editors in Kentucky have published the decision of the court without the subjoined remarks of the General (perhaps before they were added) and probably you may have also published it; but as the subjoined remarks are much more satisfactory than the decision of the court, it is hoped you will be so good, as to give it another insertion, together with the subjoined remarks of the General.

I have just returned from New-Orleans but have no news worth your attention. I left N. Orleans on the 14th of April Gen. Adair has gone through the Atakapaw, but I presume he will soon be at home. One hundred and five of the Kentucky sick came on with me, and the remainder will soon be on. I travelled with Gen. Jackson to the Choctaw agent's where I left him, but presume he is in Nashville before this.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. HELMS, Major and sec. to Maj. Gen. Thomas.

H. Q. 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT, Adjutant General's Office, New-Orleans, Feb. 19, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a court of enquiry, convened at this place on the 9th inst. of which Maj. Gen. Carroll is president, the military conduct of Col. Davis of Kentucky militia, and Cols. Dugan and Cavalier of Louisiana militia, in the engagement on the 8th of January, on the west bank of the river Mississippi, were investigated.

The court after mature deliberation, is of opinion that the conduct of those gentlemen in the action aforesaid and retreat on the 8th Jan. on the western bank of the river Mississippi, is not reprehensible.

The causes of the retreat the court attributes to the shameful flight of Maj. Arno, sent to oppose the landing of the enemy. The retreat of the Kentucky militia, which considering their position, the deficiency of their arms, and other causes, may be excusable, and the panic and confusion introduced into every part of the line, thereby occasioning the retreat and confusion of the Orleans and Louisiana militia. Whilst the court found much to applaud in the zeal and gallantry of the officer immediately commanding, they believe that a further reason for the retreat may be found in the manner in which the force was placed on the line, which they consider exceptional.

The commands of Cols. Dugan, Cavalier and Desfuet, composing five hundred men, supported by three pieces of artillery, having in front a strong breast-work, occupying a space of only 200 yards—while the Kentucky militia composing Col. Davis's command, only 170 strong, without artillery, occupied more than 300 yards, covered by a small ditch only.

The Maj. Gen. approves the proceedings of the court of enquiry, which is hereby dissolved.

H. CHOTARD,

Asst. Adj. Gen.

The Gen. is impressed with the belief that the conduct of the detachment of Kentucky militia composing colonel Davis's command on the 8th Jan. has been misrepresented, and that their re-

treat was not only excusable, but absolutely justifiable, owing to the unfortunate position in which they were placed.

New-Orleans, April 4, 1815.

(A copy)—Attest,

H. P. HELM.

Distressing Intelligence !

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez to his friend in this town dated,

"May 10th, 1815.

"Both banks of the river from Ohio to this place, and in fact from Louisville, with the exception of a few bluffs, was entirely inundated.—The great valley of the Mississippi from the high lands at this place to the high lands on Red river (West 40 miles wide) is now one entire sheet of water. The inhabitants of the low grounds have been driven from their plantations—they are now encamped on the hills, and many will never return again. The sufferings and losses of the poor houseless inhabitants will be very great—many will lose their whole stock of horses, cattle and hogs. They are able to carry with them in their flight nothing but their cloathes and the miserable furniture of their cabins.

"The waters of the Mississippi are already as high as in the great fresh of 1813, and is still rising. Should it continue to rise for 10 or 12 days more, immense damages will be done to the sugar establishments below—New-Orleans itself is not safe from the flood—great apprehensions are entertained for its safety. Should the Levee unfortunately give way near to the city above, it must inevitably be inundated."

Louisville Paper.

CATTLE SHOW.

An exhibition of select and choice breeds of cattle, sheep hogs and horses will take place at SANDERS' two and a half miles N. W. of Lexington, on Thursday the 20th July next. Gentlemen from any part of the state having choice stock of any description, either for sale or show, are respectfully invited to exhibit the same—some of the finest cattle and sheep in the state will be certainly shown; and it is expected that much will be bought and sold. Several pair of elegant carriage horses will also be offered for sale, and any person having horses of that description, would do well to exhibit them; as it is expected that several purchasers will attend. Separate lots and pastures for the use of stock, free of expense. The object is to bring together the best stock in the country, giving sellers and purchasers of meeting and to cultivate an intercourse with gentlemen engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The celebrated MAMMOUTH CALF, raised by Mr. Peeples of this county, and supposed to weigh 3000 pounds, will be shown on the above occasion.

We have seen Lisbon accounts to the 12th April. The Spanish armies were advancing towards France. Portugal continued neutral. Accounts from the Plate river say, that Buenos Ayres had returned to Ferdinand; and that in consequence the Cadiz expedition, which had been intended for the rixer, had received another destination.—(Boston Cent.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the pilot-boat schooner Weasel, capt. Newson, 42 days from Cadiz. Capt. Newson, on leaving Cadiz, was chased by an Algerine cruiser, which was one of a fleet returning to the Straits—chased by the Dutch fleet. No accounts of any captures of American vessels by the Algerines had reached Cadiz.

We are informed, by a gentleman lately from Dartmouth (Halifax) prison, that the Small Pox had made great ravages among the American prisoners there—twenty-one had died in one day.—Essex Register.

FULTON-THE FIRST.

Yesterdays was a very auspicious day for the U. States. The experiment of moving the new vessel of war by means of steam, has been made in a successful, and highly satisfactory manner.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the Fulton was propelled, by her own steam and machinery, from her moorings, at the wharf, near the Brooklyn ferry, on the east side of the city. HENRY BUTGERS, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, THOMAS MORRIS, and OLIVER WOLCOTT, esquires, the Commissioners of the navy department to superintend her construction, were on board. Mr. Brown, the naval constructor, Mr. Stoudinger, the engineer (the successor to Mr. Fulton) and Capt. Smith, the inspector, were also in the vessel. A number of scientific and distinguished gentlemen gave their attendance. The wharves were crowded with citizens, anxious to know the result.

She proceeded majestically into the river, tho' a stiff breeze from the south blew directly ahead. She stemmed the current with perfect ease, as the tide ran a strong ebb. She sailed by the forts and saluted them with her 32 pound guns. Her speed was equal to the most sanguine expectation. She exhibited a novel and sublime spectacle to an admiring people. The intention of the Commissioners being solely to try her engine, no use was made of her sails.

It is now ascertained, by actual experiment, that this grand invention, in war, and the arts, will realise all the hopes of its warmest friends. Our government may be proud that the trial has been made under their auspices. Our enemies may tremble at the tremendous power thus arrayed against them. Every harbour in the U. States has now the means of protecting itself against a stronger mar-

itime force. All the ports of the weaker European nations may, henceforward, secure themselves against the attacks of their foes, how formidable soever at sea.

After navigating the bay, and receiving a visit from the officers of the French ship of war, lying at her anchors, the steam frigate came to near the Powelhook ferry, about two o'clock, without having experienced a single unpleasant occurrence.

The only saddening subject of thought, was, that the incomparable inventor could not have been present, to have witnessed this noble triumph of his genius and skill.

The steam frigate. We are satisfied with her performance yesterday. Six castles of 30 guns each would not be so serviceable to this harbor. One such vessel, stationed at New-London, would have kept Long-Island Sound clear of the enemy during the late war. And twenty moving batteries of her force would cross the straits of Dover in a calm in spite of all the navy of England. She was tried with, against, and across, the wind and the tide, together and separately, and answers every expectation of a first essay of her machinery.

NORFOLK, May 21.

Novelty—We were last evening, for the first time gratified with the sight of a steam boat entering our harbour. This distinguished stranger is called the Washington, commanded by capt. O'Neal, and owned by a company of gentlemen at Washington. We were in hopes that she was intended to ply between this place and Richmond, but understand she is destined for the Potomac. On her leaving N. York, many were doubtful that she would perform the voyage, no vessel of that description having ever tried the sea before, but she made the trip in perfect safety, without the smallest injury and in a period of only 50 hours. Her cabin is superbly fitted up, with every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of passengers, and she is on the whole an object that cannot fail to delight the eye and interest the understanding.

OF EUROPE.

Hostilities, it appears, had commenced between Naples and Austria; but the great question of a continental war remained undecided. The different armies were in motion, supposed to be making "dreadful note of preparation" for the worst.

A state paper has been issued by the French government, in which the enterprise of Napoleon is justified on the ground that eight distinct articles of the treaty of Fontainbleau had been severely violated. The allies are charged with refusing passports to the empress and her son to join him in his retreat; with not giving the promised establishment to Eugene Beauharnois; with an intent to transport the emperor from Elba to St. Lucia or St. Helena; with not performing the article by which the empress and her son were insured the duchies of Parma and Placentia; and the Bourbons are accused of organizing assassins, of doing injustice to the soldiery by detaining the rewards the emperor had assigned them, of the confiscation of his property, and of the neglect or refusal to pay his pension.

The last French papers mention that the emperor Napoleon has appointed his brother Lucien minister of the interior, and has sent him to England on an important mission.

Neutral again violated.—Lloyd's lists says: London, March 31—Letters from China state that the Doris frigate, bound in chase of an American ship on the coast of China, fired several shots, one of which unfortunately reached the shore, and killed six Chinese. [This agrees with their gunnery—any thing but the object.]

"LEGITIMATE KINGS." Dialogue between an Indian and a Cossack Priest.

Indian—Miser Minister—very much you speak bout legitimate King. You tell'em In-dian, Louis is lawful King of France. Why so?

Priest—Because he is the natural heir of the house of Bourbon, in which house the title has been confirmed and acknowledged for ages.

Indian—Whole tribe vote against their will for fear of one man! good story for poor Indian—Miser Minister—Who legitimate King of America?

Priest—We have no King (as yet)—We are a Republic.

Indian—Hah! very much you no remember when white man come to Plymouth, Indian King—he title confirmed and acknowledged for ages—Why you no restore him, and his "ancient institutions?"

Priest—Because he submitted to us, and ceded to us the country and its sovereignty.

Indian—Ah! hab! But he did it out of fear; Indian King more reason to fear much white men, with big canoes and big Peskouks, than all France fear one man.—Boz. Yankee.

"THE WORLD'S LAST HOPE."

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE. From the accounts of the civil list, it appears that the following sums have been paid to lords Castlereagh, Canning, and Stewart, within a period of about twelve months:

Lord Castlereagh's Special mission, £ 22,993
Salary as secretary of state, 6,000
28,993

Lord Canning's Special mission, 16,673
Salary as post master, 2,500
19,173

Lord Stewart's Embassy to Vienna, and outfit, 10,181

Thus, the family have received 58,092* in the course of one year for their eminent services. This, at least cannot be called the "cheap defence of nations."

* At 5s. the dollar—290,460 dollars; a sum equal to the salary of the president of the U. States for more than eleven years.

MR. PEREZ'S BENEFIT.

The admirers of the Dance have now a suitable opportunity of acknowledging the innocent gratification they have received from the efforts of Mr. Perez to entertain the citizens of Lexington. Every person in the habit of visiting the Circus, has witnessed the admirable display of this gentleman's talents—whose motions, combining elegance with ease, have often called forth the loudest applause, and met with almost unparalleled encouragement. Our city for a long time, had been lamentably deficient in the talent of dancing, until the acquisition of Mr. Perez filled up the deficiency—and the elegance of his dancing, became a powerful attraction to the public; who have repeatedly shewn the pleasure they received, and their gratitude to the manager, for his unceasing endeavors to afford them amusement. Mr. Perez, by resolving to take a benefit, now appeals to the citizens of Lexington for the reward of his past labors—and from their liberal character the appeal will not be made in vain. Wherever real merit should be rewarded, and the reward should be adequate with the disbursement. A. B. G.

AN ADDRESS

To the Patrons of the Drama, spoken by Mrs. TURNER, at the opening of the Lexington Theatre—June 10, 1815.

The scenic task's prepared, with all our power,

And here, to view my friends, I come once more;

Not now to play an author's studied part,

I now a real feeling would impart,

The pleasing throbbings of a grateful heart.

With true delight, I now behold again,

The welcome home, where may we long re-

main.

Perhaps it trifling may appear to you,

Nor may you think of troubles we've gone

through;

To us it must of consequence appear—

It cost some pains, and it has brought us here.

The rising curtain opens to your view

A scene for pleasure, and for virtue too.

What various modes have different tastes de-

sign'd,

To charm the fancy, harmonize the mind.

Some virtuous plan adorn'd each rising age,

By genius taught—nor less admir'd, the stage.

There Greece and Athens saw their rising youth

Imbibe the hallow'd sentiments of truth.

Fraught with the ardor of some fancied deed:

They'd burn to conquer, or in glory bleed;

Dwell with bold rapture on each glorious theme,

Felt, cherish'd, and confessed the gen'rous flame.

Hence rose that greatness, ages must admire,

The patriot's virtue, and the soldier's fire;

In godlike daring, honorably vied,

And hail'd the Drama as their magic guide.

If thus our wise forefathers could be taught,

With reason, science, and virtue fraught;

Why not the same effect in modern days?

Not less your taste, nor less refin'd our plays.

O! then, ye ornaments of this great age,

In memory prop the glories of the stage.

To you, the heroes of this rising world,

Who late the thunder of the battle heard,



From the ALBANY REGISTER.

Brother Jonathan's Epistle to John Bull.
Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, I wonder what
you mean,
Are you on foreign conquests bent, or what
ambitious scheme?
Ah! I lie to brother Johnathan, your fruitless
plans forego,
Remain in your "fast anchor'd isle," oh Johnny
Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull my Joe John, don't come a-
cross the main:
Our fathers bled and suffer'd, John our free-
dom to maintain;
And him who in the cradle, John, repell'd the
ruthless foe,
Provok'd not when to manhood grown, oh!
Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, you're proud
and haughty grown,
The ocean is a highway, which you falsely call
your own—
And Columbia's sons are valiant, John, nor fear
to face the foe,
And never yield to equal force, oh! Johnny
Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your Peacock
keep at home,
And ne'er let British seamen in a Frolick hither
come;

For we've Hornets and we've Wasps, John, who,
as you doubtless know,
Carry stingers in their tails, oh! Johnny Bull
my Joe.

When I name our naval heroes, John, oh! hear
old England's groans—
There's Bonaparte, Porter, Blakely, Decatur,
Hull and Jones:
And while for gallant Lawrence, our grateful
tears shall flow,
We never will give up the ship, oh! Johnny
Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, off Erie's dis-
tant shore,
See how the battle rages, and loud the cannons
roar;
But Perry taught our seamen to crush the as-
sailing foe—
He "met and made them ours," oh! Johnny
Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, behold on Lake
Champlain,
With more than equal force John, you tried
your fist again,
But the Cock saw how 'twas going, and cried
cock a doodle do,
And Macdonough was victorious, oh! Johnny
Bull my Joe.

Your soldiers on the land, John, on that event-
ful day,
Mark'd the issue of the conflict—and then
they ran away;
And Macomb would have Burgoyne, John
your Governor Prev'e,
But, ah! he was too nimble, oh! Johnny Bull,
my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, in night at-
tacks and day,
We drove you from Fort Erie—flogged you at
Chippewa;

Then's Porter, Brown and Ripley—Scott and
Gaines to face the foe,
And they use the bayonet freely, oh! Johnny
Bull my Joe.

What, tho' at Washington, a base marauding
band,
Our monuments of art, John, destroyed with
ruthless hand;
Oh! 'twas a savage warfare, John, beneath a
generous foe,
And brings the most disgrace on you, oh!
Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, don't send
your Cochranes o'er,
Few places are "assailable," on this our native
shore,
And we'll leave our homes and firesides, John,
and crush the reptile foe,
That dares pollute our native soil, oh! Johnny
Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, when all your
schemes had fail'd,
To wipe away the stigma, John, for New
Orleans you said;
But heavier woes await thee John, for Jackson
meets the foe,
Whose name and fame's immortal, oh! Johnny
Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your Packen-
ham's no more,
The blood of your invincible crimson our na-
tive shore—
No Hampton scenes are here, John, to greet a
savage foe,
Nor "booty"—no "beauty," oh! Johnny
Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your heroes
keep at home,
In high spirits they came hither, but they're
carried back in rum,
You say your sons are valiant, John, I grant
they may be;
But more valiant are our Yankee boys, oh!
Johnny Bull my Joe.

Your schemes to gather laurels here I guess,
were badly plan'd,
We've whipped you on the ocean, John, we've
gathered you on land,
Then lie thee to Old England, John, your fruit-
less plans forego,
And haste to thy "fast anchor'd Isle," oh!
Johnny Bull, my Joe.

From the London Star.

A FRENCHMAN'S OATH,
OR LOYALTY IN PERFECTION.

Before he left Paris, NEY swore to his king,
That, living or dead, he NAPOLEON would bring;
So to prove both his word and his loyalty pure,
He bro't him—alive; crying "vive le empereur!"

Masonry.—The Grand Lodge of
Pennsylvania have made arrangements to
open a school in the lower rooms of the

Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street, Phila-
delphia, for the instruction of ADULTS of
both sexes—free of expense. The hours
of attendance are from half past 8 to half
past 9 in the mornings, and from 2 to 3
in the afternoon, on Sundays. The books
to be used are—*The Holy Scriptures*.

MADRID, January 17.

The inquisitor-general has published
an edict of the king, that "with the ad-
vice of his majesty's council, and of the
holy inquisition, he will receive with open
arms, and with all the tenderness suitable
to his character and office, all such free-
masons as shall within fifteen days, sponta-
neously and voluntarily denounce them-
selves: but that if any of them shall per-
sist in following the way to perdition, he
shall then be obliged to resort to the rig-
orous measures enjoined by the civil and
cannon law."

This edict allows very little time for
reflection, and all persons absent from the
Peninsula are excluded from the
benefit of this amnesty.

The Deaf and Dumb.—A number of
gentlemen of Hartford, Conn. have raised
a fund by subscription to establish in that
state an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb
where they are to be educated, &c. as in
Europe. The Society has appointed Mr. Thomas W. Gallaudot to go to Eu-
rope to acquire the necessary science and
skill to become the instructor. It is
computed there are towards 100 deaf
and dumb persons in Connecticut.

Daily Watchman.

LONDON, February 8.
A late eminent professor of anatomy, well
known in the west of England being
engaged in embalming a lady at Sid-
mouth, remarked the cause of her death was
obvious—an adhesion of the lungs,
occurred by the breast bone being bent
backwards, in consequence of wearing
certain fashionable stays with what are
called in Ireland "iron bones."

ANECDOTE.

A foreign Journal contains the following
laughable anecdote of a French Fid-
ler of the name of Boucher, who lately
came to push his fortune in London:

On his arrival at Dover, across the
channel, he had the mortification to see
his fiddles seized by the officer of the
Custom. It was in vain he protested
that they were not articles of commerce,
but instruments for his own use; and if
he meant to make money by them, it was
at least not by their sale. The fiscal a-
gents were deaf; the fiddles must pay
duty. To fix the amount, their value
must be estimated—and Mr. Boucher
was desired to set his own value on the
fiddles—he fell into the snare, and fixed
a very moderate price. Then in virtue
of Custom-house regulations unknown to
our travelling musician, they offered him
fifteen per cent more than the valuation,
and declared they would keep the instru-
ments. Our artist was in despair; he
complained, he prayed, he threatened,
but all in vain—there was only one re-
source that of going to London to claim
the interference of the French Ambas-
sador; but to do this he must part with his
dear fiddles, the instruments of his glory
and his fortune. He wished at least to
bid them a last adieu, and taking up one
of them, he brought it from its melodious
but doleful sounds as corresponded
with his feelings. The Custom-house
officers, attracted by the notes, formed a
group around him, which gradually in-
creased, so that the office could no longer
contain the collected auditors. They
begged the musician to pass into a large
lobby, to which he willingly assented.
There, mounted on a step of the stair-
case, he performed several pieces which
charmed even fiscal ears. Animated by
his success, the artist, surpassed even
himself, and the enthusiasm of the au-
dience was at its height, when they heard
God save the King executed with the most
brilliant variations. How repay so much
talent and complaisance? Every thing
was forgotten—exen the regulations of
the Custom-house; "Sir," said the chief
of the customs to the French virtuoso,
"take back your fiddles—you may boast
of a finer, because a more difficult tri-
umph than that of Orpheus—he melted
only the infernal deities, but you have
made the douaniers of Dover relent."

A gentleman, not having any halfpence,
told a beggar that he would remember
him on his return: "Please your honor,"
says the fellow, "it is unknown the credit
I give in this way."

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT
near the state house in the town of Frank-
fort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

40-1f

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn,
WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book
account, are requested to call immediately and settle
the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to ad-
just all debts due to and from said firm, as no indi-
gence will be given; and all those having demands
against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS.

8-1f

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the
town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County
and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be con-
sulted at his office on Main-street, next door below the
Macomb's Book Store, and a few doors below the
Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1813. 7-11 Oct.

4-1f

I have just received a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.

BARTH. BLOUNT.

5-1f

January 28, 1815.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respect-
fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the
room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-
side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an
auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his
work to the satisfaction of his employers.—
The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken
when he has been in Lexington may be
seen at his room, which is open at all hours of
the day.

40-1f

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
PLANK AND SCANTLING,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three men

to help me in the work.

Lex. January 3, 1815.

3—

R. B. S.

Lex. January 3, 1815.

10-6m

March 1, 1815.

23

Columbian Inn.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public,
that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUM-
BIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of
Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for
the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE there-
in.—The situation of this house is known to be the
most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern,
being near the centre of the town and immediately
opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east
side of the court-house. The subscriber has in-
creased the number of his beds and servants in and
about his house—His table shall be furnished with
every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall
always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and
DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and
commodious, capable of holding upwards of one
hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with
Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced
ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber
with their custom, may rely on every attention being
paid to them, to make them as comfortable as pos-
sible.

ASA WILGUS.

8-1f

February 18.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in
the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want them
for domestic use, will find it to their interest
to call on him, or to give him their orders,
which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41

October 10, 1814.

H. WILKINS, C. ARSWEELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water
street, where they have on hand a constant
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-
rived at so high a state of improvement.
Their work will not be excelled by any work
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at
the same place—where business in that line
will be executed on the shortest notice and
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &
L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-1f

August 8, 1814.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps
his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck,
on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower
corner of the New Market House, where he
may always be found by those disposed to employ
him in the line of his profession.

1

January 2, 1815.

22

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

J. & E. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public in general, that they still
continue to carry on the above business in all
their branches at their former stand, opposite
Wharton Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.

They will bring their sincere thanks for past
patronage, and hope by their strict attention to
merit its continuance.

For terms apply at his House or to the

Music Store on Main Street formerly occupied
by the Subscriber.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

22

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and
real estate given as security. Refer to

DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.

Lexington, April 15, 1815. 16-1f

January 28, 1815.

5-1f

Lexington, April 15, 1815.

16-1f

January 28, 1815.